

WESTERN NEWS-DEMOCRAT.

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NUMBER 38.

AROUND THE EARTH

OCCURRENCES THEREIN FOR A WEEK.

NAVY'S GREAT RECORD

LOST BUT SEVENTEEN MEN IN LATE WAR.

Considering the Engagements Fought and the Terrible Damage Done to the Enemy, the Record is Absolutely Unique—Other Items.

Navy in Late War.

Seventeen sailors killed and eighty-four casualties all told was the total loss suffered by the United States navy during the war. The figures have just been compiled at the navy department. In Dewey's great fight at Manila bay not a man was killed and every one of the nine wounded returned to duty. In the battle of July 3, off Santiago, one man was killed and eleven wounded. The latter all returned to duty. In the attack upon the forts at the entrance to Santiago July 22 one sailor was killed and eleven wounded, of which only seven were able to return to duty. The heaviest loss of the navy was at Guantanamo. There were twenty-two casualties in that 100-hour fight, and of the list six marines were killed. Of the wounded nine returned to duty.

In the battle with the forts and gunboats off Cienfuegos the list aggregated eleven wounded and two killed. One man is still under treatment.

The battle between the torpedo boat Winslow and the revenue cutter Hudson with the Spanish land batteries and artillery forces at Cardenas resulted in five deaths. The wounded afterward returned to duty.

In the bombardment of San Juan the casualties numbered eight, with one killed. One of the wounded was invalided home, while six returned to duty. There were four other casualties occurring in as many engagements and that completes the list of naval losses.

Considering results obtained the list is said to be the most remarkable in the naval history of the world.

FEARS AN INDIAN ATTACK.

Ferris, Minn., Citizens Arming to Fight Hostile Indians.

A special detail Monday from Ferris, Minn., a small town north of Leech Lake, says:

"A report reached here late this evening of the killing of a white man near Bear Island during the day.

"Settlers living near the Indian reservation are seeking shelter in towns along the railroad. A band of Indians numbering about 150 is reported this evening camped within two miles north of this town. Armed citizens are guarding the town expecting an attack during the night or early morning.

"Indians professing to be friendly were at Graceland, one and one-half miles west of here, this evening, trying to purchase ammunition."

MURDERS HIS WIFE.

Crime of a Colorado Doctor Unbalanced by Opium.

Dr. O. F. Mentzer of Telluride, Colo., shot and killed his wife without provocation Sunday. He then pointed his revolver at W. E. Monroe of Cleveland, a brother of Mrs. Mentzer, who was visiting her. Monroe grappled with the murderer and in the fight that ensued the doctor's skull was fractured. It is believed he will die of his injuries. Monroe was not arrested.

Dr. and Mrs. Mentzer formerly lived in Denver. She left him on account of his cruelty and obtained a divorce in Chicago. They were remarried six months ago, Mrs. Mentzer being assured that the doctor had reformed. It is thought he was addicted to the use of opium and was not at all times in his right mind.

APPLAUD SAGASTA'S PROPOSAL

Spanish People Weary of the Policy of Isolation.

The Madrid correspondent says: "There has been a remarkable revulsion of public feeling against Spain's traditional policy of isolation and neutrality, and the papers are applauding Sagasta for urging, at the last cabinet council, the necessity of Spain's taking an interest in the affairs of the far east. This change of feeling is due to the Spanish resentment of England's too friendly attitude toward the United States during the war.

"Many petitions have been presented to the government in favor of reductions in the peninsular army, but they have elicited only the declaration by Sagasta that, owing to the attitude of the Carlists, a reduction is impossible."

Commodore Watson Hurt.

Two coaches of the west bound overland passenger train left the track at Colfax, Cal., Sunday. The only person injured was Commodore Watson, who goes to take command of the Mare Island naval station. The commodore was thrown against a window and sustained a slight scalp wound.

Cannibals Are Very Active.

News from Australia by steamer is that the head hunters, the cannibal natives of Rendova, have of late been extremely active. They captured a village, and after slaughtering many inhabitants returned home with thirty prisoners. These were killed and eaten at a barbaric feast.

SLAIN BY A WOMAN.

Brother of President's Wife Murdered in Canton, Ohio.

George D. Saxton, a brother of Mrs. McKinley, was shot dead at 6:10 o'clock Friday evening in front of the residence of Mrs. Eva B. Althouse, widow of the late George Althouse, 319 Lincoln Avenue, Canton, where he is presumed to have made a call. Five shots were fired, three of which entered his body. Mrs. Anna C. George has been placed under arrest on suspicion of the murder. Saxton was unconscious when neighbors arrived to investigate the cause of the shooting, and was dead when the physicians and officers arrived, the former having expressed the opinion that death was instantaneous, three bullets having entered the vital spots. His position indicated that he had been on the step to the Althouse residence when the shots were fired.

It is common talk that Mrs. George made frequent threats of taking Saxton's life. Many of these threats are said to have been sent through the mails and the federal grand jury, sitting in Cleveland last fall, indicted her for alleged improper use of the mails. Mrs. George gave bond and the indictment, so far as is known, is still alive.

Sample C. George, the husband, is now reported to have been married to a second wife more than a year. He is reported married in Wheeling to Miss Lucy Graham, Alliance, and the marriage was kept a secret until after the settlement with Saxton on the charge of alienating his wife's affections. As soon as George got his damage money from Saxton he announced his second marriage. Mrs. George claims Saxton deceived her and deserted her for another.

CLEARING UP AN OLD MURDER

Dying Woman Tells Story of the Decapitation of Victim.

Eleven years ago Louis Ball was foully murdered at Washington Court House, Ohio, his head being cut off with a razor and his head and body laid across the railroad track in such a manner as to make it appear that he had been killed by a railroad train. Abraham Huffman was arrested for the crime, but was released for lack of convincing evidence. Others were suspected, but it looks now as if the deathbed confession of Mrs. Jeffreys of Hillsboro, Ohio, just made in the presence of four persons whom she called to her death chamber, will reveal the identity of the murderer. Mrs. Jeffreys implicated herself, another woman and four men, giving their names. She said that she held Ball's head while a man cut it off with a razor; that the blood was allowed to flow into a tub which was afterwards concealed under a house and that the other woman held Ball on her lap while his head was being cut off. The man carried the body and head to the railroad track to cover up the crime. The persons implicated live in and about the city. A big sensation is looked for.

STRIKE ALARMS PARIS.

Sixty Thousand Men Now Idle in the French Capital.

The strike of laborers in Paris has extended to nearly all the building trades and it is feared the railroad men will join the movement. Work on the exhibition and underground railroads has completely ceased. Sixty thousand men are on strike and the situation is causing consternation. The attitude of the strikers is increasingly aggressive and fights between the strikers and the so-called "blacklegs" are incessant, involving the intervention of police, troops and mounted guards, who have been obliged to repeatedly charge the strikers. There is great apprehension lest agitators turn the strike movement to political ends.

BOUND FOR PHILIPPINES.

Number of Spanish Troops Have Arrived at Singapore.

Dewey has cabled the navy department that he is advised that a number of Spanish troops have arrived at Singapore bound for the Philippines to re-enforce the Spanish garrison.

Big Theft of Lumber.

James R. Wicker and John C. Gentry, owners of a saw mill in the South Park, and Benjamin Wolf and Matt Dolphin have been arrested on a bench warrant from the United States district court, charging them with the theft of 500,000 feet of timber from government land in the South Park, Colo. John L. Russell, government timber inspector, caused the arrest to be made.

No Successor to Winnie Davis.

The Virginia grand camp of Confederate Veterans in session at Richmond adopted a resolution to the effect that there could be no successor to Miss Winnie Davis as the "Daughter of the Confederacy," the title having expired with her death.

Money Disappears from a Bank.

A Winnipeg, Man., special says: At noon Thursday \$60,000 in bank notes was missed from the vault of Moulson's bank here. The vault had been opened by the regular combination. Officials and police refuse to give any details.

Mrs. Botkin Must Stand Trial.

Gov. Budd of California decided that Mrs. Cordelia Botkin must go to Delaware to stand trial for the murder of Mrs. J. P. Dunning and Mrs. Joshua Dean. He will honor the requisition of the governor of Delaware.

Reduced the Price of Coal.

The operators of Pans, Ill., have announced a reduction of 25 cents a ton for coal. They claim that with negro labor they can mine and sell coal cheaper than with union labor.

BOSTON GOES TO CHINA.

Sails for Manila with the Gunboat Petrel—Emperor Not Dead.

The United States cruiser Boston and the gunboat Petrel, accompanied by the collier Nero have left Manila Bay for China. The Chinese legation in Paris publishes an official communication formally denying all reports of the death of the emperor of China.

The German warship Kaiserin Augusta has left Kiro-Chon for Taku, at the entrance of the Pei-Ho River, with thirty marines who were sent to Pekin to act as a guard for the German legation there. Prince Henry of Prussia will command the squadron in China.

PRAYS FOR A RECEIVER.

Mismanagement Charged in the National Linseed Oil Co.

A second bill praying for a receiver for the National Linseed Oil Company has been filed in the United States court in Chicago by John R. Evans of Indiana. Mr. Evans avers that he owns \$1,150,000 worth of the company's stock, and repeats the charges of mismanagement made in the first bill. It is declared in the bill that appointment of a receiver is imperative in order to secure the interests of the stockholders.

FIGHT CALLED OFF.

Attempt to Pull Off the McCoy-Corbett Fight Abandoned.

The Corbett-McCoy fight has been declared off. At a meeting in New York of the men interested in the fight Wm. B. Gray, manager for McCoy, showed a letter he had received from David Nugent, manager of the Hawthorne Athletic Club of Buffalo, in which he stated that owing to the many complications that had arisen the club had decided to call the match off.

Murderer in California.

Chief of Police Lees of San Francisco has been requested by the Denver police to arrest R. C. Becker, supposed to be hiding in that city. Becker is charged with the murder of Otto Goette, a sheep herder, who disappeared from his ranch, forty miles from Denver, two weeks ago. It is supposed that the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery, as his sheep were sold for \$3,200 by a man supposed to be Becker.

Little Girl Commits Suicide.

A special from Dallas, Tex., says: Jennie, the 14-year-old daughter of J. H. Stephens, who lives in Gonzales, tried to commit suicide by eating the heads of 212 parrot matches. She died a day later. After eating the matches Jennie regretted her act and tried to save herself by eating bacon and lard. Instead of being an antidote for the phosphorus poison, the lard and bacon hastened her death.

Granulated Sugar Reduced.

The American Sugar Refining Company of New York has made another reduction in its prices. All domestic grades were reduced 1/2 of a cent, bringing granulated sugar down to 5 1/2 cents. It is reported that Howell & Co., representing the National and Mollenhauer (opposition) refineries, are quoting granulated sugar at 5c.

Admiral Howell Relieved.

Admiral Howell has been relieved of the North Atlantic squadron and his flagship, the San Francisco, has been ordered out of commission at Norfolk. The command of the squadron devolves upon Commodore Philip, whose flagship, the New York, is at the New York navy yard.

Life Loses Its Charms Early.

Al Curry, a youth of 21, ended his life at Mount Hope, Kan., by taking morphine because his father ordered him to leave home and never return. He had been somewhat wayward and his father had helped him out of several difficulties.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 47c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; potatoes, choice, 27c to 35c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2 white, 20c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 66c to 68c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 49c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.25 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, 49c to 50c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 29c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; clover seed, \$5.75 to \$5.85.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 3, 29c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 1, 46c to 47c; barley, No. 2, 43c to 45c; pork, mess, \$7.75 to \$8.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, common to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$5.00; lambs, common to extra, \$5.00 to \$5.75.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 27c; butter, creamery, 15c to 22c; eggs, West, 16c to 18c.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

HOSTILE INDIANS ENGAGE OUR TROOPS AT BEAR ISLAND.

Major Wilkinson, Five Soldiers and Many Reds Are Killed—General Outbreak of the Savages and Attack on Minnesota Settlers Is Feared.

Hostile Indians and the small detachment of troops under General Bacon met in deadly conflict at Bear Island like Leech. The casualties of the two days' fighting are six soldiers of the Third infantry, including Major Wilkinson and Sergeant Cobb, two friendly Indians and many Pillagers killed; nine soldiers wounded. The number of Indians killed is unknown. The Pillagers carried their dead to the rear as rapidly as they fell. The Indians have learned that pine trees do not afford the protection they did in former years. The Krag-Jorgensen bullets plow through two ordinary trees. As soon as the Indians learned this they fell back. The redskins proved to be wonderful marksmen, however, and spotted their men.

Reports from Deer River say that there are about 400 Indians within five miles of that village, comprising the White Oak, Winnibogish, and some of the Leech and Bow String bands. They are camped on the banks of Ball Club lake. It was reported that they were holding a war dance, and they may yet be called on to assist the Pillager braves. A couple of runners were in Deer River from Leech lake, and it was learned through them who knew them that they were scouring the section, calling councils and asking assistance at Leech lake.

An instructor in the Indian school at the agency says that, despite protestations of friendship, the agency Indians are in an ugly mood and, when they talk unobscured and freely among themselves, their sentiments are warlike. He fears that trouble will come from this source before the affair is settled. People in and around Walker are apprehensive of the outcome and are demanding that the redskins be pursued until they are broken in spirit and thoroughly cowed. They say that if the trouble is allowed to drop now it will be but a short time before they again become defiant, and that life and property will not be safe.

Inspector Tinker has wired the Secretary of the Interior, asking for at least 5,000 troops. Three companies of infantry under Lieut. Col. Harbach, numbering 215 men and divided into four detachments, landed on Bear Island to re-enforce Gen. Bacon. A Gatling gun and 1,000 rounds of ammunition accompanied one squad, which left Walker for the scene of hostilities. A slaughter of every Indian on the island is predicted unless the tribe surrenders or retreats beyond reach of the troops now in the field.

Rumors have spread that the Bear lake savages are being re-enforced in large numbers by tribes from Cass and Red lakes. A general uprising is feared by settlers in northern Minnesota. The War Department issued orders for three more companies of soldiers at St. Paul to prepare for service. The calling out of a battalion of Minnesota volunteers was also authorized.

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Regiment Was in Thickest of Fight at Santiago.

The Third United States infantry, which was sent against the Bear Lake Indians, was one of the first regiments to move in

the late Spanish war, and underwent all the hard fighting in Cuba. For several years it has been stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn. It was first sent to Mobile, and later was transferred to Tampa. The Third accompanied Gen. Shafter's expedition and landed in Cuba June 21. It was one of the first regiments to take up the march from Baiquiri to Santiago. It narrowly escaped the fire sent into the ranks of the rough riders, and was being hurried toward the firing line when the Spaniards fled. For a time the Third was stationed at Siboney, doing guard duty with the Second.

On July 1 the Third participated in the fight on San Juan Hill, and covered itself with glory by taking an active part in driving the Spaniards from their trenches. The regiment lost heavily in the second day's fighting, and throughout the campaign occupied posts of danger.

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